



ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

Period Covered in this Report:	1 October 2010 to 30 September 2011
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Total Period of Performance of Grant:	11 July 2010–29 February 2012

GOAL[S]

Afghanistan is in the midst of a complex humanitarian crisis. Natural disaster events, coupled with growing insecurity throughout the country, increase the challenges faced by Afghans in accessing basic services, including education, health care, livelihoods, and economic opportunities. Humanitarian access to vulnerable populations is impeded by insecurity, natural disasters, difficult terrain, and climatic conditions.

This project aims to provide the humanitarian community and relevant government actors with effective methods for reliably capturing, reporting, sharing, and analyzing information concerning the humanitarian situation according to baseline indicators, as well as safety and security information.

The overall goal of the project is to provide a common operating picture concerning humanitarian coordination and security, and this will be achieved by meeting the objectives as listed below.

ASSOCIATED OBJECTIVES OF THE GRANT

The project objectives are:

1. Improve the safety and security of humanitarian field operators.
2. Enhance and integrate current databases of humanitarian projects and activities and support distribution of related information in near real-time.
3. Provide a Common Operating Picture of humanitarian data and baseline indicators of the humanitarian situation.
4. Identification of hazardous areas and populations-at-risk.
5. Improvements in currently available datasets.

iMMAP has maintained its OASIS system in Afghanistan since the beginning of 2009. OASIS is a software platform developed by iMMAP to capture and share information. This package allows multiple users in different locations to instantly share the same data sets, enhanced by maps and reports. As of 30 September 2011, OASIS is used by over 64 organizations with more than 200 OASIS installations, and approximately 150 trained users. Offices that use OASIS directly benefit from use of the system. Greater advantages are realized when an agency integrates OASIS with their own operational data and planning parameters. Customized OASIS modules allow agencies to conduct surveys, maintain data sets, and create bespoke reporting formats.

Please note that iMMAP conducted part of the work reported here with funding provided by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA), U.S. Department of State. While the PM/WRA project focuses upon the Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) community, the OFDA funding allows a much wider reach throughout the broader humanitarian community. One major focus of the OFDA grant is identifying populations at risk to various disasters, and this report will demonstrate progress in those areas.

PM/WRA funding is ceased in May 2011 with successful conclusion of that project, and therefore all work conducted from this date is fully OFDA funded. The final report for PM/WRA funded work was previously submitted.

Information management tools and solutions provided to the humanitarian community originally under the PM/WRA grant are now updated to develop new synergies in the context of the OFDA grant, enhancing continuity and sustainability between programs. Therefore it is considered essential for the project to continue the momentum that has been gained in the first few months of the OFDA grant, and continued support is required to continue support for the humanitarian community and relevant government stakeholders.

SUB-SECTOR: COORDINATION

INDICATOR 1

Number of organizations coordinating relief operations, and through these entities, the number of implementing organizations coordinated through these efforts and reported upon through this project.

In the current reporting period Afghanistan faces a serious drought that threatens the most vulnerable populations. Two thirds of Afghans are considered food insecure, meaning they don't have enough food, the right kind of food to eat, or that their usual coping mechanisms are stressed. According to the Inter-Cluster Coordination authorities "a shock to the system like drought, conflict displacement or natural disaster can push those people into food insecurity". The initial involvement of iMMAP to provide information management support to the Food Security and Agriculture cluster (FSAC) and the Early Warning Information Working Group (EWIWG), have highlighted the need for a Common Operating Picture for coordination of drought response. iMMAP has been invited to become a permanent contributor to the Early Warning Information Working Group (WFP, FAO, ACF, Solidarités) and to the Inter-Cluster working group (OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM), as well as a permanent member of the Food Security Cluster.

In terms of institutional relationships with local authorities in Afghanistan, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been finalized with the Afghan National Authority for Disaster Management (ANDMA) in order to develop collaboration in the area of information management for disaster response. ANDMA is a key organization in Afghanistan, with a staff of more than 300 deployed across all provinces. It is a fundamental interlocutor for other Afghan institutions, such as the Ministries of Finance and Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), and also for international organizations such as OCHA, UNDP and IOM. Together with the MoU, a work plan has been approved in order to enhance data sharing between iMMAP and ANDMA, provide an assessment concerning information management for ANDMA, and support local authorities with information management solutions for disaster response.

Through this project, information management support is currently provided to the coordination mechanism now in place among three Cluster groups directly involved in relief operations for drought emergency response. The following needs in terms of information management have been identified by all Cluster groups through the inter-Cluster coordination body:

- To map Cluster needs by priority;
- To map access considering three perspectives: the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), the Afghanistan NGO Security Office (ANSO) and security events;
- To take stock of drought-related assessments by Cluster;
- To identify any information gaps by Cluster;
- To create an overall priority mapping of all Clusters;
- To map inaccessible areas for winter;
- To establish bi-weekly monitoring by targeted indicators that include FSAC, Nutrition, WASH, population movements, and prices.

In this reporting period iMMAP has provided information management support to FSAC, Nutrition, WASH, Protection, and Education. Examples of products provided include:

Food Security and Agriculture Cluster: Who What Where (Fig. 1), Drought Response Plan.

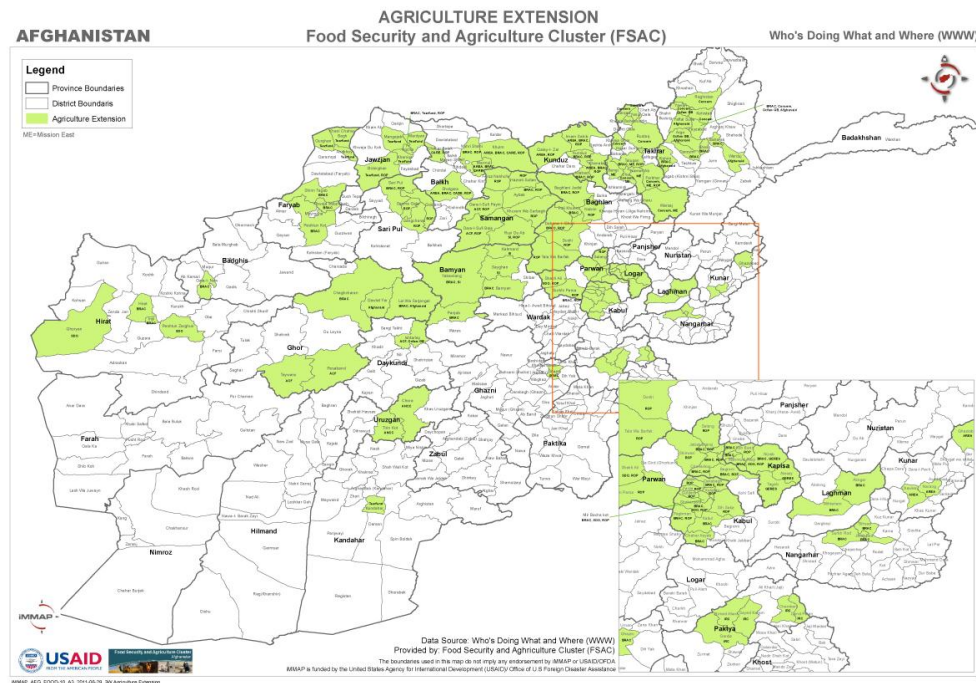


Figure 1: Food Security and Agriculture Cluster 3W map.

- Nutrition Cluster: iMMAP products have been included in the Nutrition Drought Response Plan (Fig.2).

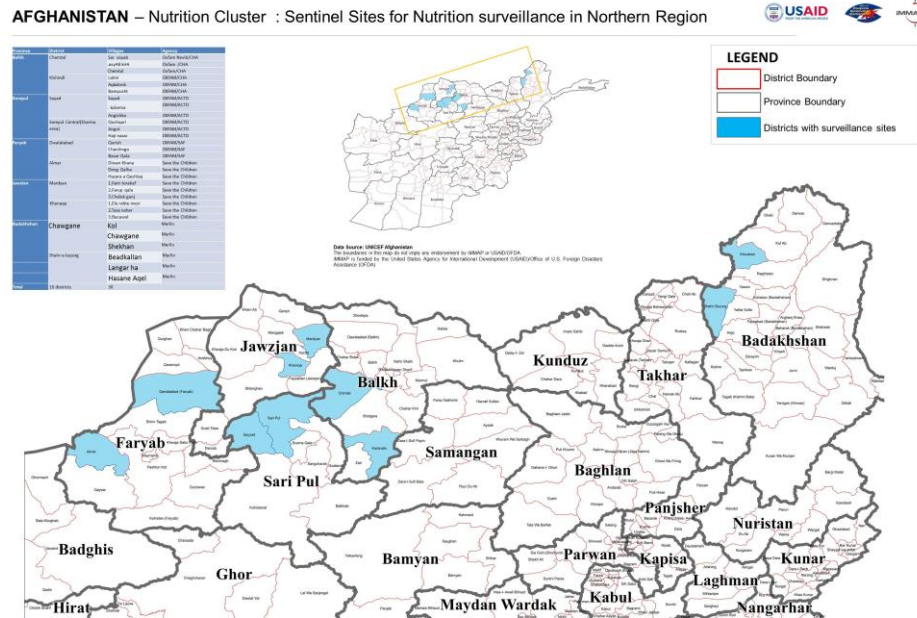


Figure 2: Nutrition Surveillance Sites identified with the Nutrition Cluster and included in the Nutrition Cluster Drought Response Plan

- WASH Cluster: (Fig. 3)

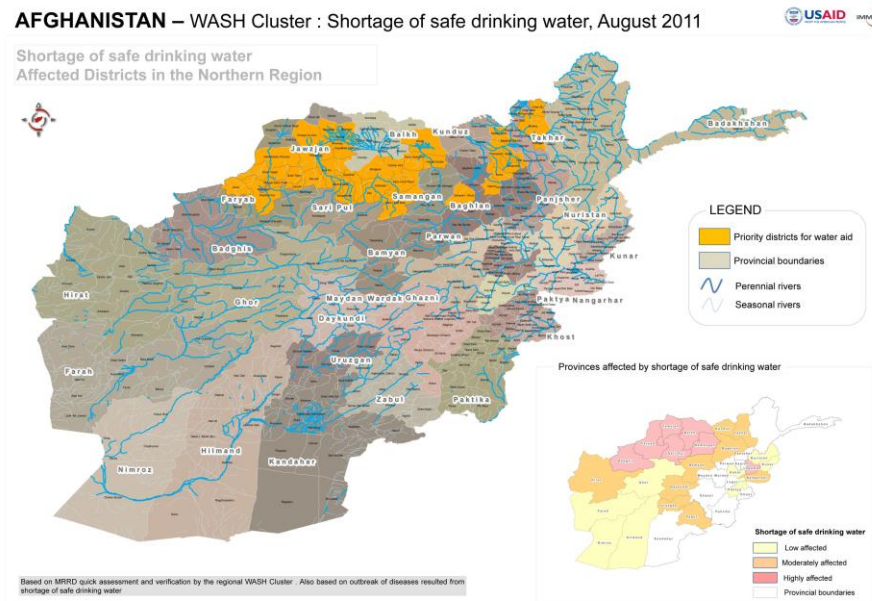


Figure 3: WASH Cluster priority areas of intervention.

- Protection Cluster: IDPs data have been analysed in order to identify the feasibility of a movements tracking system (Fig. 4).

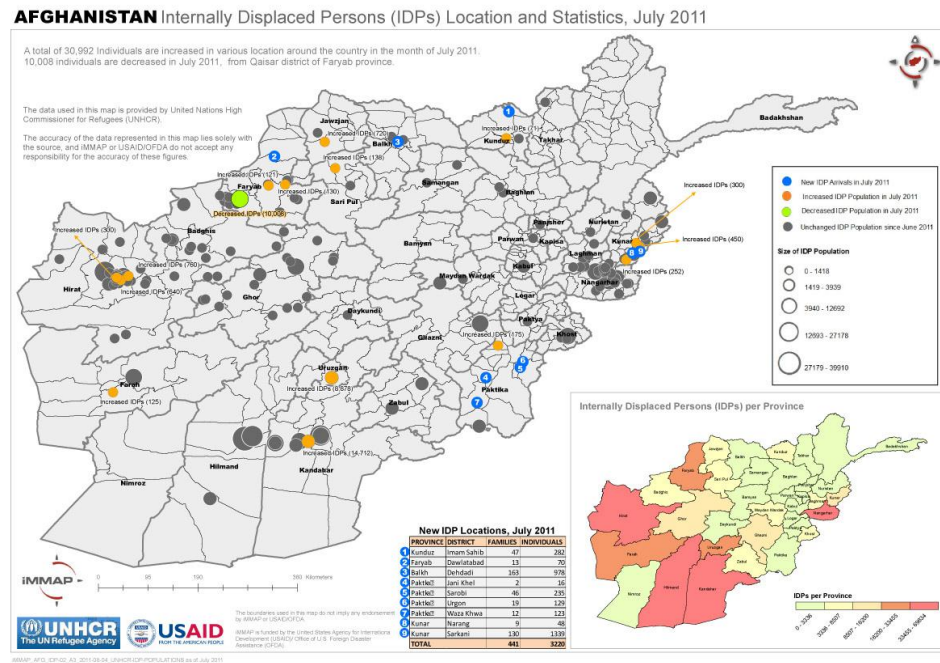


Figure 4: Protection Cluster: location of IDPs and variations for the month of July 2011

- ## ➤ Education Cluster: Who What Where

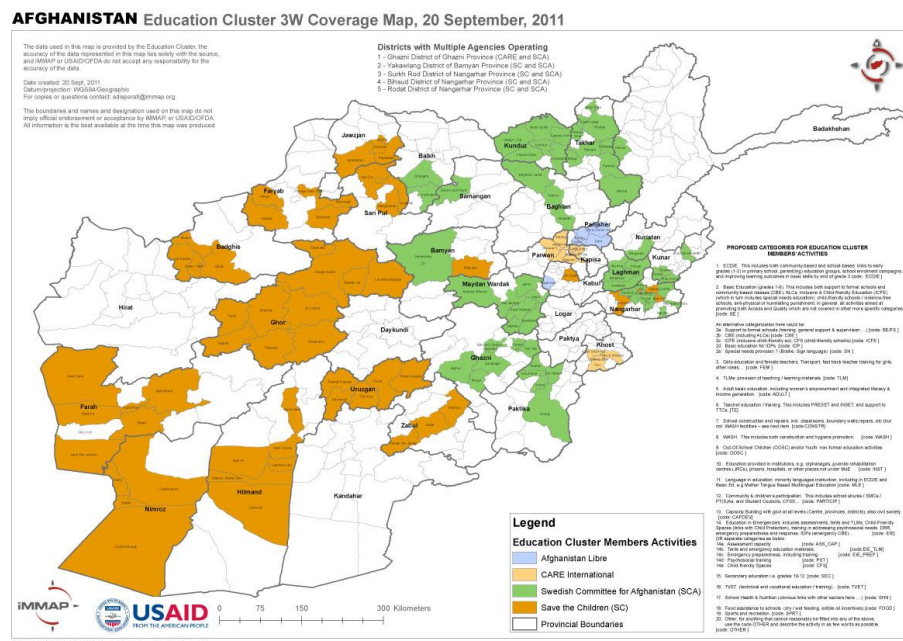


Figure 5: Education Cluster 3W

The information management products developed for the humanitarian Clusters have also been included in the OCHA Drought Response Plan and the OCHA Afghanistan website (<http://ochaonline.un.org/afghanistan/Reports/Drought/tabid/7638/language/en-US/Default.aspx>).

Given the high volume of information management needs described above, IMMAP sought to expand its office and operations. An information management gap assessment for OFDA partners (as well other key humanitarian organizations) has started in the Northern provinces, and will encompass all regions in the country. According to early results, information management is considered a key component in humanitarian coordination. In the current context for the humanitarian community the access to vulnerable populations is often impeded by insecurity, natural disasters, difficult terrain, and climatic conditions. At the same time, policy-makers struggle to access timely, periodic and reliable information. The unintended consequences of gaps in the decision making process will have a negative impact on a coordinated humanitarian response through informed decision making.

Because of gaps in information management at country level, the international response to crisis in Afghanistan has been slowed by a succession of uncoordinated analyses. In the current situation, even when information is gathered and delivered by coordination bodies to policy- and decision-makers, its use is limited by several constraints:

- Missing recent baseline analysis on agriculture, health, nutrition, poverty and IDPs makes it extremely difficult to develop reliable gap analysis.
- A proper monitoring system of the environmental, social and economic indicators has not yet been implemented.
- The lack of standardized and interoperable information shared among the implementing organizations excludes an understanding of the context where data have been collected.
- At the current stage, short- and medium-term forecasts of environmental, social and economic indicators is not provided by any humanitarian organization or coordination bodies.
- Among all Cluster partners, the information currently available is in narrative format, lacks standardization, is missing geo-coordinates, and thus does not include the data/information necessary to facilitate analysis. These shortcomings inhibit the delivery of timely and effective information at the Cluster level.
- Attempts to harmonize data collected and monitoring tools have been carried out but the results of these efforts brought little or no positive impact on the information management situation.
- The characterization of the gender dimension is often missing at several information levels, making difficult the monitoring and impact evaluation of humanitarian programs for this social group.

In order to provide humanitarian organizations with tools to fill these gaps, the assessment team will provide a detailed report which highlights database developments and enhancements that will be useful to field agencies. iMMAP will seek to follow up the assessment with specific bilateral and multi-lateral project.

SUB-SECTOR: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

INDICATOR 1

Number of organizations utilizing common information management services.

OASIS is used by 64 organizations with more than 200 OASIS installations, and approximately 150 trained users. On average, iMMAP has between three and four new clients and approximately ten OASIS installations and five newly trained OASIS users every month.

In the current reporting period OASIS and the overall services of information management provided by iMMAP are being officially used by five Cluster groups (FSAC, Nutrition, Education, Protection, WASH), as well as the Inter-Cluster Coordination body. The information management products developed by iMMAP are playing a key role in the drought emergency response. Also, other Cluster Lead organizations, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) are using OASIS to integrate their priorities for intervention with the overall contingency plan for emergency response.

INDICATOR 2

Number of information products made available through common information management services that are utilized by clients.

New datasets obtained and made available to clients via maps and OASIS, not including datasets reported upon during the previous reporting period, include the following products:

Coordination Mechanism	Information Products Made Available
Food Security and Agriculture Cluster	➤ 3W: agriculture extension, horticulture, livestock, seed and tools distribution, food and livestock assistance, poultry, and income generation.
Nutrition Cluster	➤ Malnutrition detected in clinic partners of the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP).

Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rainfed area wheat yield and production 2010 vs. 2011 ➤ Irrigated area wheat yield and production 2010 vs. 2011 ➤ Wheat cultivated areas with surplus and deficit
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IDPs and refugees
Inter-Cluster coordination for the response to drought emergency (FSAC, UNHCR, WASH, OCHA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Planned response plan to drought emergency – partners involved ➤ Emergency food security assessment – results at 20 July 2011 and 27 July 2011
Education cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3W
Security analysis, UNDSS, UNMACCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Density of casualties of explosive devices 2008-2011 ➤ Density of casualties of all incidents 2008-2011 ➤ Security incidents 2008-2011
Disaster Risk Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ updated monthly snow cover data ➤ flood hazard data ➤ vulnerable population estimates ➤ updated historical earthquake data ➤ updated landmine hazard data

Currently more than 1,857 maps (prints and digital files) have been distributed to 170 humanitarian organizations with an average of nine maps for each organization. These maps have been made available in hard copy format to OFDA partners in Afghanistan via the Cluster mechanism, and via the iMMAP website (www.immap.org). Products are divided into national and provincial maps. The latter show baseline features such as settlements, airports, roads, rivers, etc., as well as thematic data such as flood risk and security. The national maps show baseline data that includes elevation, administrative boundaries, roads, etc., and also thematic data ranging from snow to hazard maps, as well as climate calendars showing changes in long term temperature, rainfall, wind, and potential evapotranspiration, crop calendars by cropping regions, and other themes.

Following the deployment of the information management gap assessment team for OFDA partners, a series of maps at district level has been produced and distributed to the field offices of humanitarian partners, such as the example in Fig. 6. These maps will assist in disaster response, improved cluster coordination and risk reduction planning.

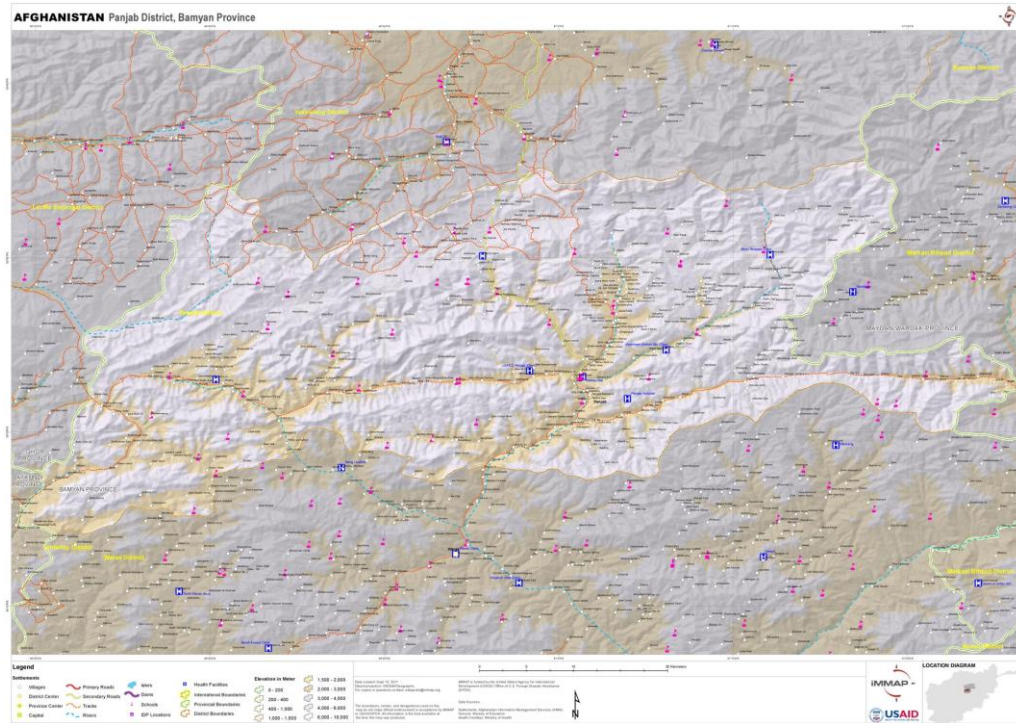


Figure 6: District map developed for the information gaps assessment

OBJECTIVE ONE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Improve the safety and security of humanitarian field operators.

NARRATIVE

As of 30 September 2011 there were more than 67,000 historical security incidents entered and mapped using the OASIS tool. This database allows humanitarian actors to obtain updated information concerning the security situation in their areas of operation. The database is unique in the humanitarian community as it allows users to view spatial relationships with other layers such as roads, thereby providing the user with an overview of where hot spots are located over a specified time period. This allows field personnel to know what to expect in specific areas before they deploy there. On average there are at least 100 new and historical incidents entered into OASIS per day.

Information regarding landmine contamination and clearance activities is also provided via OASIS. Therefore, humanitarian actors have access to information regarding cleared areas and hazardous areas in their areas of operations.

In the current reporting period the OASIS user base has been expanded to include agency-specific database requirements, and there is now a substantial user base of humanitarian actors

Annex 1 contains a list of OASIS clients, data partners and agencies that have been supplied with OASIS mapping support in 2010-2011.

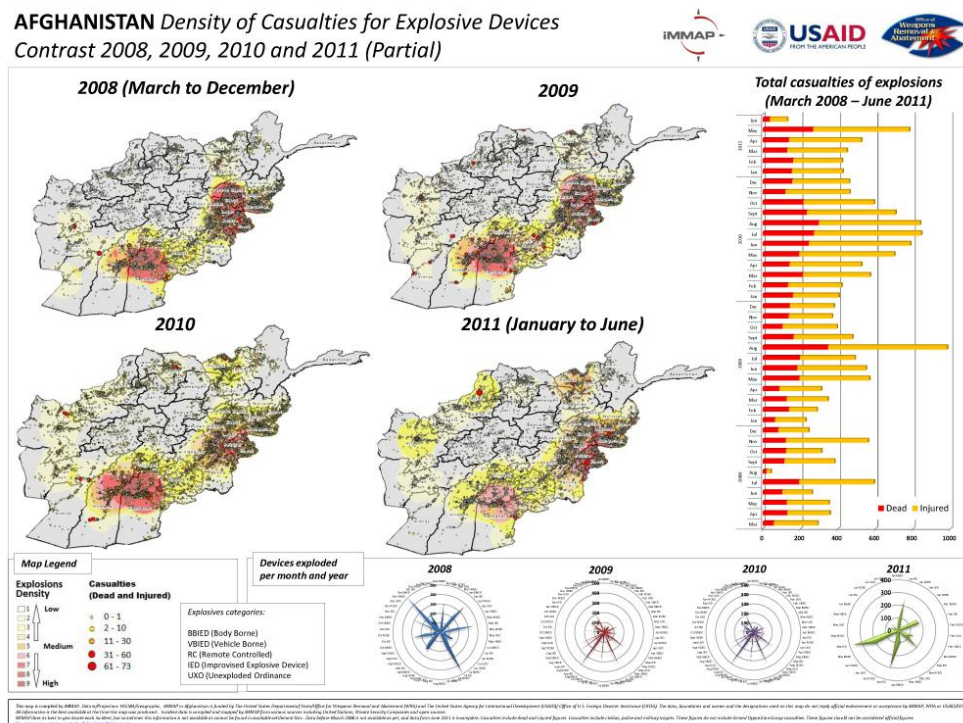


Figure 7: Variation in the security conditions in Central and Northern Provinces of Afghanistan.

OBJECTIVE TWO OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Enhance and integrate current databases of humanitarian projects and activities and support distribution of related information in near real-time.

NARRATIVE

The key to getting new users to access data through OASIS is the provision of timely and reliable information flowing through the system. Agreements have been negotiated with the UN and the British Embassy to provide daily security information for OASIS. iMMAP currently has seven dedicated data entry staff dedicated to ensuring a comprehensive security data set that is free of errors and geographically accurate. . A Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Officer has been hired to improve the data collection, standardization and interoperability through OASIS.

OBJECTIVE THREE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Provide a Common Operating Picture of humanitarian data and baseline indicators of the humanitarian situation.

NARRATIVE

The iMMAP Afghanistan OASIS team has established a large network of OASIS clients and data sharing which contribute to building the Common Operating Picture (COP), ranging from Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and the Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) environment in Afghanistan to topographic maps (incorporates 1:250,000, 1:100,000 and 1:50,000 American topographic maps, as well as Russian topographic map series), satellite imagery, high resolution town imagery, accurate elevation data, settlement lookups, water sources, snow cover, soils, land cover, health facilities, military and security locations, etc., are all essential information to properly plan activities in the field.

To ensure appropriate data gathering and dissemination, relationships have been developed with:

- United States Geological Survey [USGS, supplied aerial photography for Afghanistan];
- Food Early Warning System [FEWS];
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization [UNFAO];
- Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority [ANDMA];

- Afghanistan Central Statistics Office [CSO];
- Information Technology for Humanitarian Assistance Cooperation and Action [ITHACA, snow cover data]

Other valuable data ranging from topographic maps, satellite imagery, high resolution town imagery, accurate elevation data, settlement lookups, water sources, snow cover, soils, land cover, health facilities, military and security locations, etc., are all essential information to properly plan activities in the field.

In 2010-2011, iMMAP has focused on the interoperability of the Common Operating Picture developed in the previous phases of the action with the activities of the Cluster groups, especially through the Inter-Cluster Coordination body for the emergency response. The primary aim of this activity was to provide simultaneously a platform to share main findings and strategies among a wide variety of humanitarian actors and raise awareness on current security in remote areas to evaluate the options to access vulnerable communities.

iMMAP already provides OASIS users with a Common Operating Picture of the Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and HMA environment in Afghanistan that may then be used in support of other humanitarian, development and reconstruction activities. This, together with the security information described in previous sections provides a comprehensive COP of the operational environment in which agencies work.

iMMAP has completed mapping of a series of baseline indicators available in the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) for Afghanistan. These maps have been made available via the iMMAP website [www.immap.org]. Indicators mapped include agriculture, housing, utilities, education, population, and climate.

The iMMAP Afghanistan OASIS team has established a large network of OASIS clients and data suppliers that will continue to expand as the flow of humanitarian information from clients and data providers continues. iMMAP also provides unique data development services and continually sources new data and collates them into OASIS. This provides a unique package of spatial data, bringing together a broad range of data from a wide variety of sources. This also eliminates reliance upon a single data supplier, and therefore provides iMMAP and supported OASIS clients with a unique and comprehensive data suite upon which to make reliable field decisions.

In the development of the collaborative OASIS platform, iMMAP has implemented both top-down and bottom-up approaches to the Common Operating Picture. Bottom-up developments have been implemented to increase the involvement of humanitarian actors with the existing coordination mechanisms, especially the Cluster groups. iMMAP has developed specific modules in OASIS to allow for integration of existing databases and excel spreadsheets with the OASIS

interface. Agency-specific data have been shared with the wider OASIS user community or kept within the agency [this is decided according to agency requirements].

The custom OASIS-based databases that have been developed are:

- **Compass Integrated Security Solutions:** An incident database was developed which tracks International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and Compass-specific incidents. Compass provides logistics convoys for ISAF, and this dataset is currently not reported in any unclassified format to the wider humanitarian community. This database equips the company with better analysis capabilities, which directly helps avoid unnecessary risks to their business activities. Compass has agreed to share most of this information with all OASIS users, and will be available via OASIS in the next reporting period.
- **Helvetas:** An OASIS-based projects database was developed to help Helvetas in their information management capacity. OASIS keeps track of Helvetas projects, and associated reporting requirements.
- **International Organization for Migration (IOM):** An OASIS-based Non-food Items (NFI) distribution database and IDP database were developed to help IOM in their humanitarian activities. OASIS provides responsive reports of available non-food items in their various warehouse locations. It also provides better communication between the main office in Kabul and a number of field offices. The database also tracks the number of IDPs served by IOM in relation to natural disaster events.
- **CARE:** An OASIS-based database for important CARE locations was developed for the CARE security office. This helps the security office track CARE personnel locations as well as improves information management capacity.

A top-down approach has been used in cases where several implementing partners must harmonize their actions in order to coordinate emergency response at the country level.

- **FSAC:** Information on impact assessment, governmental reports on food shortages, market prices, and hotspots of food insecurity are collected, standardized and distributed to all the partners of the action through OASIS.
- **Nutrition Cluster:** An OASIS-based database has been implemented to keep track of records and analyze data on patients admitted to health facilities under the OTP program which targets malnutrition for very vulnerable groups. It also provides the identification of hotspots of malnutrition and/or high mortality rates in order to

facilitate the coordination of the response in the framework of the Drought Response Plan.

- Protection Cluster: An OASIS-module for data entry has been developed in order to facilitate the tracking of IDPs movements and the classification of the reasons of displacements [e.g. natural disasters vs. conflict].
- Education Cluster: 3W and assistance to identify humanitarian versus development components have been provided.

The results obtained by both approaches highlight the flexibility and the interoperability of OASIS as a collaborative platform for developing a Common Operating Picture, while the decision on what approach should be used in different situations comes from the knowledge of the context where humanitarian actors are involved.

OBJECTIVE FOUR OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Identification of hazardous areas and populations at risk.

NARRATIVE

In the past year an extensive effort has been made to fill the existing gaps in terms of information management for the identification of hazardous areas and populations at risk, as well as to support the coordination of humanitarian response with specific attention to enhancing the safety of relief operators. Following the efforts of integrating humanitarian data into disaster planning in the humanitarian community, iMMAP was invited to the Regional Workshop on Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction organized by the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA).

In addition iMMAP has produced the following hazard and risk-associated products:

- **Flood maps** are now produced and shared with humanitarian organizations on a weekly basis. A new format has been defined together with the end users in order to contain all the information needed for a contingency plan (such as areas at risk, population, settlements) in a single file, available through official mailing lists, newsletters and OASIS.
- **Crop failure maps** for the year 2011 were produced during a collaboration between iMMAP, the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC). These maps have been officially released by MAIL and FSAC. A gap of almost two million metric tons of wheat is the result of the

crop failure for the year 2011. Data have been distributed through a workshop organized by FAO and MAIL, FSAC mailing list and OASIS.

- **Drought Emergency Response Maps:** More than thirty humanitarian organizations (FAO, WFP, FEWSNET, UNICEF, IOM, and NGOs) have been involved in an extensive drought impact assessment in areas identified as priority by NGOs and Local Authorities. Areas were identified where food assistance including cash for work, agricultural inputs and seed distribution is needed within a period of one month and within three months. These preparations for the winter period have estimated the total number of beneficiaries through a collaborative process involving the NGOs and local authorities working in the areas. Data and updates are available through the Cluster mailing lists and OASIS (Fig. 8, 9).

Following the data gathered from humanitarian partners involved in the drought response, a map of the evolved situation versus planned response has been produced. Also, snow cover forecast has been simulated in order to highlight the physical access to remote areas during the early winter season (Fig. 10).

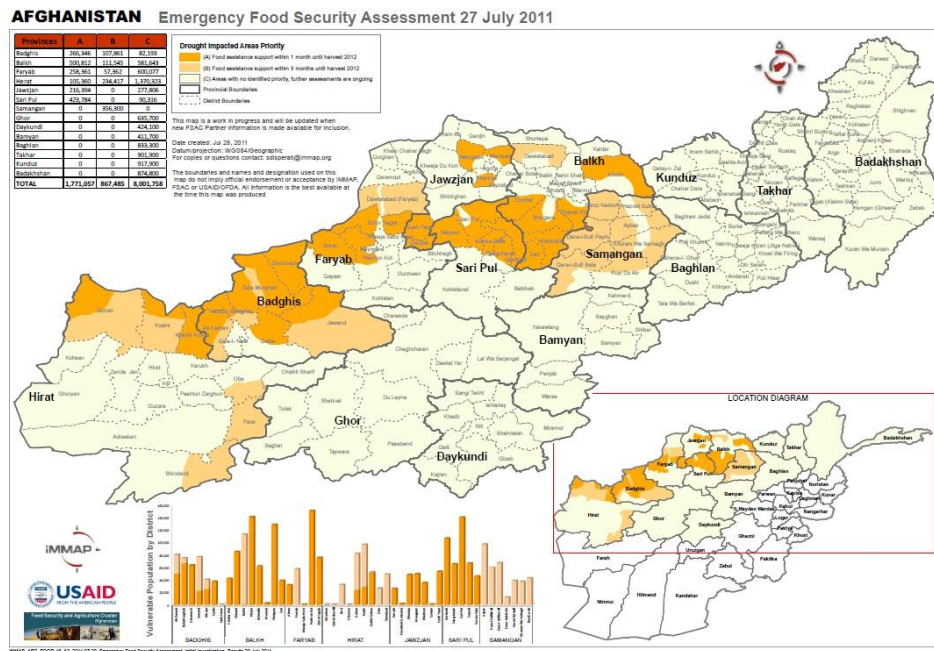


Figure 8: Emergency Food Security Assessment at 27/07. Three levels of priority have been identified by using a participative approach for over thirty organizations, facilitated by the use of OASIS and iMMAP support for information management.

AFGHANISTAN EFSA Drought Impact Area/Classification Vs CAP Fund Requested Areas, September 29, 2011

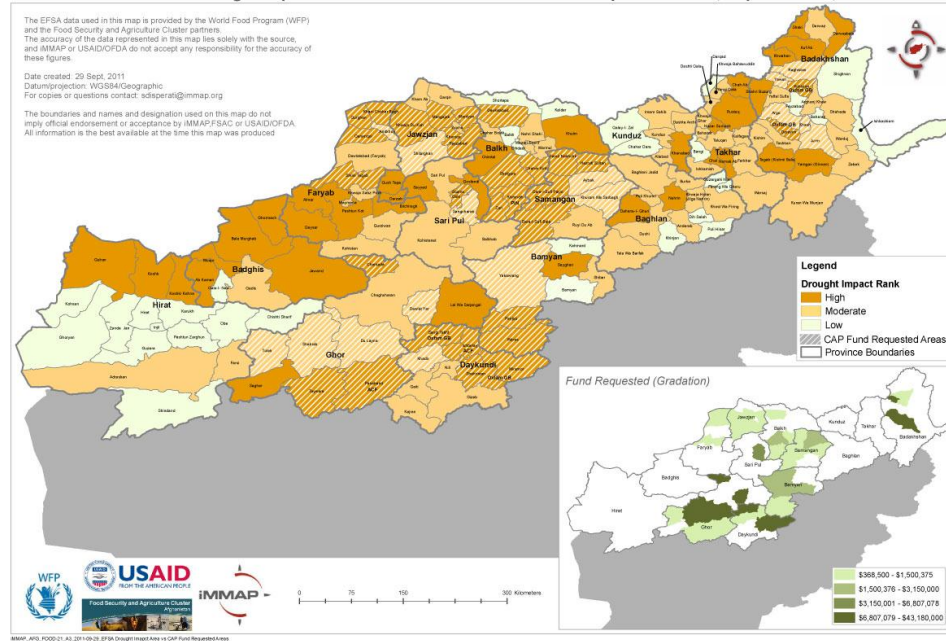


Figure 9: Emergency Food Security Assessment [EFSA] at 29/09 and resources required by humanitarian partners through the CAP 2012.

AFGHANISTAN EFSA Drought Impact Classification and Maximum Snow Coverage by Month, October-January

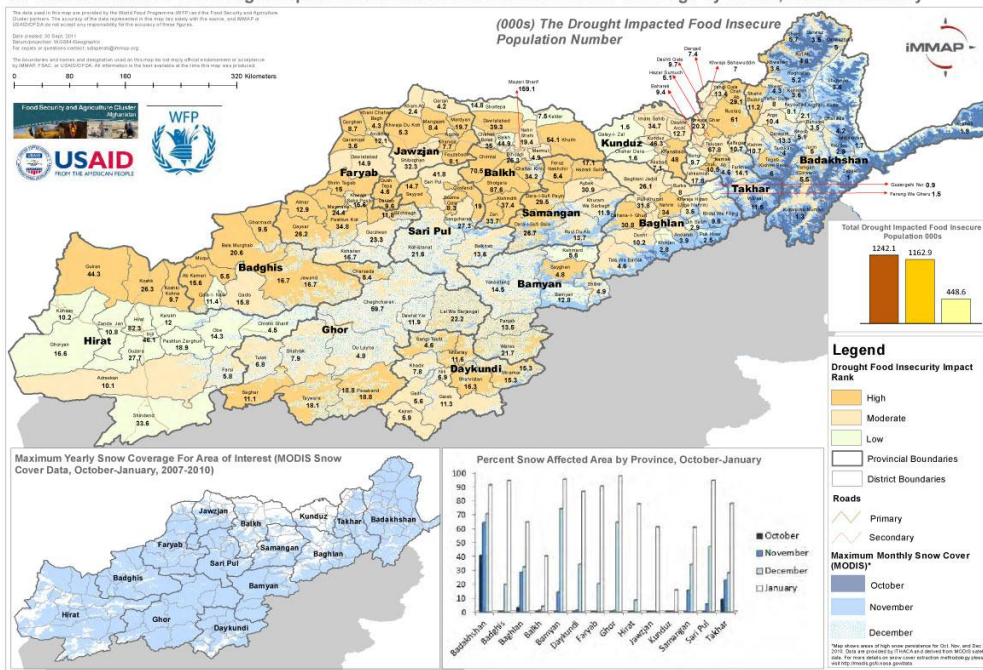


Figure 10: EFSA and potential snow coverage for the period October 2011 to January 2012

In the current reporting period several activities have also been undertaken to harmonize the drought response. iMMAP has facilitated the integration of information on different response mechanisms developed by the Cluster groups. Thanks to the information management gap assessment, significative constraints to proper decision making have been identified and criteria to fill these gaps has been prioritized through a participative discussion carried out with OCHA and the Cluster groups. The awareness raised among end users, especially Cluster groups and local authorities traditionally involved in Disaster Risk Reduction and Response, such as ANDMA, MAIL and MRRD, brings substantial improvement to the sustainability of the action.

Following a request from the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, a standard method was developed to provide a solution for flood hazard mapping showing the potential impact on households, rather than the usual flood depth or frequency.

The reporting period has been intense in terms of distribution of this product, with a set of six periodic maps and statistics distributed through the Cluster groups and through the Early Warning Information Working Group Newsletter. Flood events in Kunduz, Balkh and Kandahar have required an effort in the coordination of actors traditionally involved in disaster response, especially for the difficult conditions of access to the area of Kandahar for civilian personnel. Data provided by iMMAP have been distributed across all the decision-makers (OCHA, ANDMA, WFP, FAO) and also to organizations on the ground (ANDMA, Solidarités, amongst others) to support the impact assessment.

A set of three maps is updated on a weekly basis:

- Total estimated amount of water available in the hydrological basin on average (Fig. 11)
- Vulnerability of settlements to flood event (Fig. 12)
- Vulnerability of households to flood event (Fig. 13)



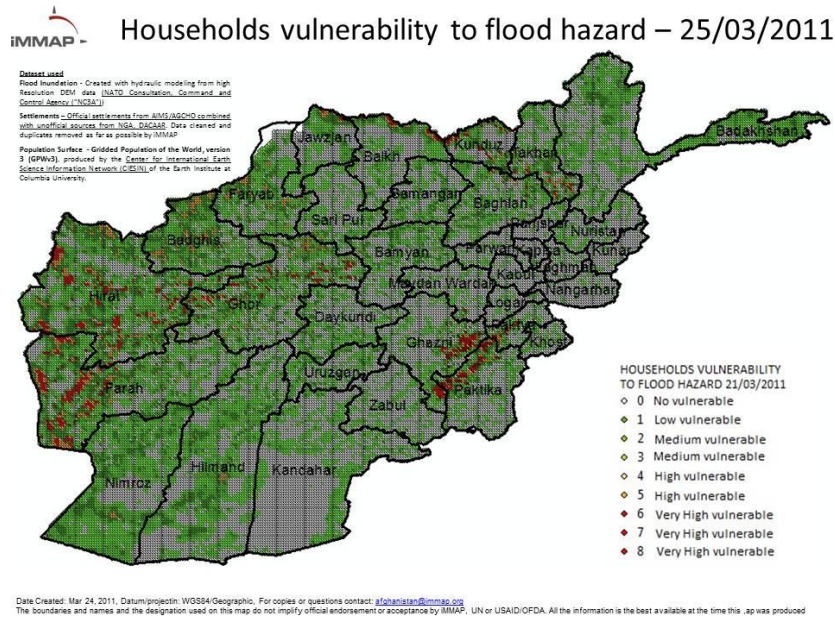


Fig. 13 – Weekly map of households vulnerability to flood hazard

Weekly data from FEWS [www.fews.net] are then added to the model and a new estimate of inundation and risk zones are mapped (Fig. 14). Data inputs for the model are:

- High resolution Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data provided by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), NATO Consultation, Command and Control Agency (NC3A)
- Settlements data from AIMS/Afghan Geodesy and Cartography Head Office combined by iMAP with unofficial sources from National Geospatial Agency (and others), and
- Population surface data (Gridded Population of the World -GPWv3), produced by the Center for International Earth Science Information Network of the Earth Institute at Columbia University.

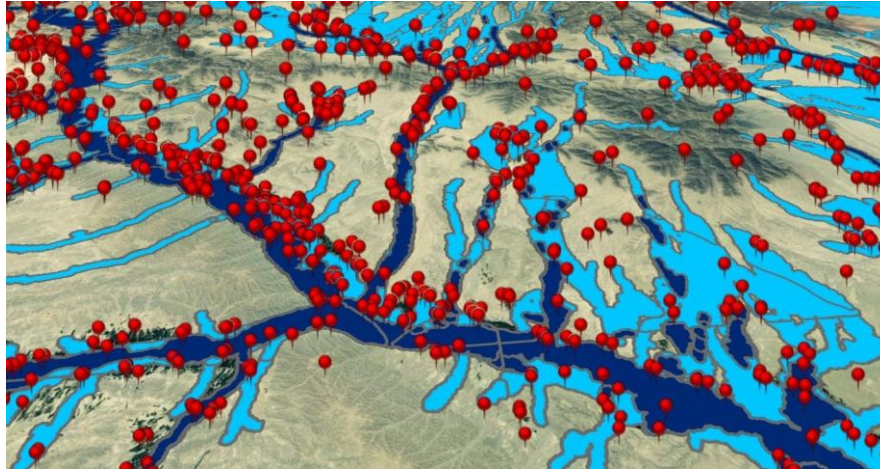


Fig. 14 – Details of all the settlements potentially affected by flood hazard

Statistics on the number of households and settlements at high, medium and low risk are produced and distributed at district, province, region, and basin levels (Fig. 15). Results were shared with the Food Security Cluster, FAO, OCHA, WFP, and ISAF in order to build consensus on the methodology and the data dissemination strategy.

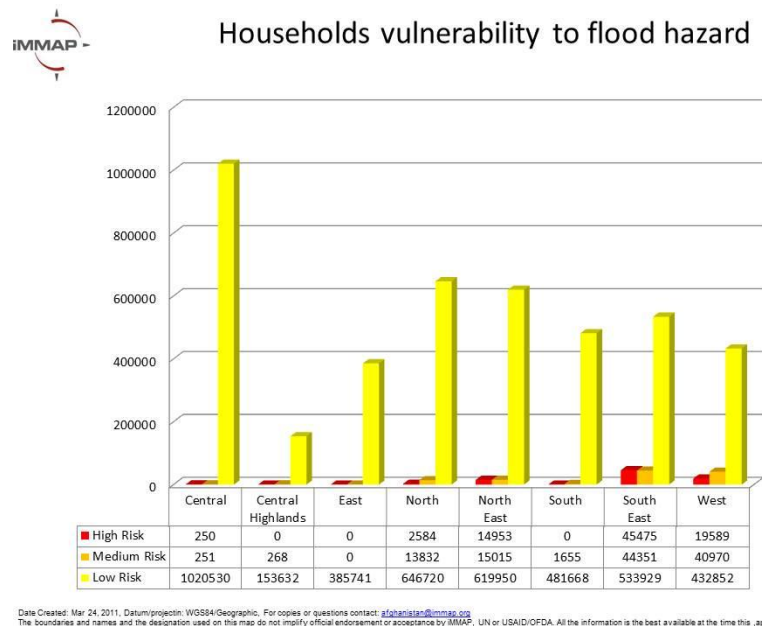


Fig. 5 – Summary of households vulnerable to flood hazard for each UN Region

OBJECTIVE FIVE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Improvements in currently available datasets.

NARRATIVE

iMMAP has collated, cleaned and error-checked multiple datasets from various sources. These data are then made available to the humanitarian community through maps, mapping files, or in raw data formats. These data sets include:

- Drought response planned activities;
- Updated affected areas;
- ITHACA Snow Cover 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010;
- Information at district level from humanitarian partners for participative mapping.
- Settlements
- Health facilities
- Snow cover
- Flood hazard
- Affected communities
- Water sources
- Internally Displaced Persons [IDP] camps
- Points of interest

Most of these layers are constantly updated as new sources of data are found, and remain a work-in-progress.

Annex 1: Organizations using OASIS in 2010-2011 Reporting Period

1	Acted
2	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority [ANDMA]
3	Afghan Technical Consultants [ATC]
4	Afghan Women's Educational Center [AWEC]
5	Afghanistan Civil Support Service [ACSS]
6	Afghanistan Information Management Systems [AIMS]
7	Aga Khan Foundation [AKF]
8	Canadian International Development Agency - Canadian Program Support Unit
9	Care International
10	Caritas Germany
11	ClearPath International [CPI]
12	Danish Demining Group [DDG]
13	Deloitte [supporting USAID projects]
14	Demining Agency for Afghanistan [DAFA]

15	Dyncorp
16	Education Cluster [various members]
17	EOD Technology
18	European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan [EUPOL Afghanistan]
19	Ex-Med
20	Focus Humanitarian Assistance [FOCUS]
21	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster [FSAC] [various members]
22	Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO]
23	G4S Afghanistan
24	Halo Trust [HT]
25	Helvetas
26	Independent Election Commission [IEC] of Afghanistan
27	International Assistance Mission [IAM]
28	International Foundation for Electoral Systems [IFES]
29	International Organization for Migration [IOM]
30	International Relief and Development [IRD] - Human Resources and Logistical Services
31	program [HRLS]
32	International Relief and Development [IRD] - Strategic Provincial Roads [SPR]
33	Grant: # AID-OFDA-G-10-00127-01
34	Report: 2011-Q3
35	International Rescue Committee [IRC]
36	Madera
37	Mercy Corps
38	Mines Advisory Group [MAG]
39	Mine Clearance Planning Agency [MCPA]
40	Mine Detection and Dog Centre [MDC]
41	MineTech International
42	Nutrition cluster [various members]
43	Office for Weapons Removal and Abatement [WRA] Afghanistan

44	Organisation for Mine Clearance & Afghan Rehabilitation [OMAR]
45	Oxfam GB
46	Oxfam Novib
47	RONCO Consulting Corporation
48	Save the Children [SC]
49	Shelter Cluster [various members]
50	Sicuro Group
51	Solidarites
52	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
53	Swiss Development Cooperation [SDC] - Swiss Cooperation Office Afghanistan [SCO-A]
54	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action [FSD]
55	United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF] Education
56	United Nations Development Program [UNDP] - Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity
57	for Tomorrow [ELECT]
58	United Nations Development Program [UNDP] Country Office [CO]
59	United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre Afghanistan [MACCA]
60	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [UN-OCHA]
61	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime [UNODC]
62	United States Embassy
63	USAID's Capacity Development Program [CDP]
64	UXB International
65	War Child Holland
66	World Conservation Society [WCS]
67	World Food Program Education
68	World Food Program – Global GeoPortal
69	World Vision

Annex 2: Maps Produced in 2010-2011 Reporting Period

1	Elevation
2	Main Geological Regions
3	Rainfall Variability
4	Slope
5	Potential Evapo-Transpiration Variability
6	Flood Hazard
7	Snow Persistence Variability year 2010
8	Temperature Variability
9	Wind Speed Variability
10	Historical Long Term Average Climatic Variables
11	Crop Calendars by Cropping regions
12	Snow Persistence Variability
13	Drainage Basins and Sub-Basins
14	Synoptic map of Afghanistan - Physical Environment

15	Population estimates for 2010-2011 (1389)
16	Takhar Province
17	Badakhshan Province
18	Kabul Province
19	Kapisa Province
20	Kunduz Province
21	Laghman Province
22	Nangarhar Province
23	Nuristan Province
24	Panisher Province
25	Parwan Province
26	Baghlan Province
27	Jawzjan Province
28	Khost Province
29	Logar Province
30	Maydan Wardak Province
31	Paktika Province
32	Paktya Province
33	Samangan Province
34	Sari Pul Province
35	Uruzgan Province
36	Balkh Province
37	Bamyan Province
38	Daykundi Province
39	Faryab Province
40	Ghazni Province
41	Zabul Province
42	Hilmand Province
43	Hirat Province

44	Kandahar Province
45	Nimroz Province
46	Badghis Province
47	Farah Province
48	Ghor Province
49	Synoptic map of Afghanistan - Administrative
50	Kunar Province
51	Landcover Map
52	Density of Earthquakes (1973-2011)
53	Soil Map
54	NRVA Housing & Utilities 1
55	NRVA Housing & Utilities 2
56	NRVA HouseHold Sources of Income
57	NRVA Agriculture
58	NRVA Agriculture - Harvests in Irrigated Crops
59	NRVA Agriculture - Harvests in Rainfed Crops
60	Incident's Hotspots in Afghanistan, 2010
61	NRVA Education
62	Herat town
63	Jalalabad town
64	Kandahar town
65	Kunduz town
66	Mazar-I-Sharif town
67	NRVA HouseHold Expenditures in the last 12 month 1
68	NRVA HouseHold Expenditures in the last 12 month 2
69	NRVA HouseHold Expenditures in the last 12 month 3
70	NRVA HouseHold Expenditures in the last 12 month 4
71	NRVA HouseHold Expenditures in the last 12 month 5
72	Irrigated Area, Wheat Yield and Production Contrast 2010-2011

73	Rainfed Area, Wheat Yield and Production Contrast 2010-2011
74	Wheat cultivated areas with surplus and deficit
75	Total Area, Wheat Yield and Production Contrast 2010-2011
76	Afghanistan Planned Response Partners, 23 June 2011
77	Afghanistan NRVA 2007-08 Food Security Results with CSO Projected Population for 2011-
78	Horticulture Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)
79	Livestock Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)
80	Agriculture Extension Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)
81	Seed and Tools Distribution Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)
82	Food and Livelihood Assistance Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)
83	Poultry and Income Generation Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)
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85	Afghanistan Security Incidents - 2008 to 2011
86	Afghanistan Density of Casualties for all the Incidents Contrast 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011
87	Emergency Food Security Assessment 27 July 2011
88	Nutrition Cluster: Coverage of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
89	ANDMA (Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority) Offices
90	Security Incidents - 2008 to 2011
91	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) as of June 2011
92	Nutrition Cluster: Sentinel Sites for Nutrition surveillance in Northern Region
93	Maximum Snow Coverage by Month, October - January
94	Emergency Food Security Assessment, 27 July 2011 - Maximum Monthly Snow Coverage
95	WASH Cluster: Shortage of safe drinking water, August 2011
96	Afghanistan: Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) - Food Security Assessment for
97	EFSA Target Areas - 15 August, 2011
98	Hirat Province (Injil District)
99	Ghor Province (Shahrak District)
100	Ghor Province (Lal Wa Sariangal District)
101	Bamyan Province (Yakawlang District)

102	Hirat Province (Injil District)
103	Afghanistan EFSA Target Areas - 24 August, 2011
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106	Darayim District (Badakhshan Province)
107	Kahmard District, Bamyan Province
108	FSAC Drought CAP Overview Map - 08 September, 2011
109	Nahri Shahi District, Balkh Province
110	Almar District, Faryab Province
111	Dawlatabad District, Faryab Province
112	Qurghan, Khani Chahar Bagh, Qaramqol, and Andkhov Districts, Faryab Province
113	AFGHANISTAN Baghlan Province
114	Bamyan Province
115	Paniab District, Bamyan Province
116	Kabul Province
117	Bamyan District, Bamyan Province
118	Sayghan District, Bamyan Province
119	Shirin Tagab District, Faryab Province
120	Waras District, Bamyan Province
121	Shibar District, Bamyan Province
122	Yakawlang District, Bamyan Province
123	Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) Drought Impact Classification, September 12,
124	EFSA Target Areas - 13 September, 2011
125	Zari District, Balkh Province
126	Balkh District, Balkh Province
127	Chahar Bolak District, Balkh
128	Chimtal District, Balkh Province
129	Dihdadi and Mazari Sharif Districts, Balkh Province 2
130	Kaldar and Khulm Districts, Balkh Province

131	Kishindih District, Balkh Province
132	Chahar Kint District, Balkh Province
133	Zari District, Balkh Province
134	Pashtun Kot and Maymana Districts, Farvab Province
135	Chahar Kint District, Balkh Province
136	Farsi District, Hirat Province
137	Zanda Jan District, Hirat Province
138	Bihsud and Kama Districts, Nangarhar Province
139	Hesarak District, Nangarhar Province 1
140	Hesarak District, Nangarhar Province 2
141	Dawlatabad and Shortepa Districts, Balkh Province
142	Marmul District, Balkh Province
143	Sholgara District, Balkh Province
144	Adraskan District, Hirat Province
145	Chishti Sharif District, Hirat Province
146	Guzara District, Hirat Province
147	Karukh District, Hirat Province
148	Kohsan District, Hirat Province
149	Pashtun Zarghun District, Hirat Province
150	Shindand District, Hirat Province
151	Chaghcharan District, Ghor Province
152	Du Layna District, Ghor Province
153	Hirat District, Hirat Province
154	Obe District, Hirat Province
155	Education Cluster 3W Coverage Map, 20 September, 2011
156	Education Cluster 3W Coverage Map Save the Shildren (SC) and Partner Organizations
157	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan(SCA) Education 3W Coverage Map, 20 September,
158	Dawlat Yar District, Ghor Province
159	Tulak District, Ghor Province

160	Acheen, Kot, and Rodat Districts, Nangarhar Province
161	Dara-I-Nur and Kuz Kunar Districts, Nangarhar Province
162	Khogavani and Shirzad Districts, Nangarhar Province
163	Chaparhar, Deh Bala, and Pachier Agam Districts, Nangarhar Province
164	Bati Kot, Lal Por, and Goshta Districts, Nangarhar Province
165	Dur Baba, Nazyan, Muhmand Dara, and Shinwar Districts, Nangarhar Province
166	EFSA Drought Impact Area/Classification Vs CAP Fund Requested Areas, September 29,
167	Charsada District, Ghor Province
168	Pasaband District, Ghor Province
169	Saghar District, Ghor Province
170	Taywara District, Ghor Province
171	EFSA Drought Impact Classification and Maximum Snow Coverage by Month, October-